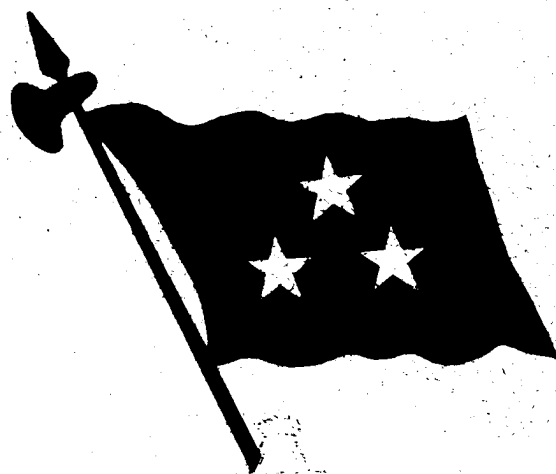


Page Denied

Commander Naval Surface Force

U. S. Atlantic Fleet

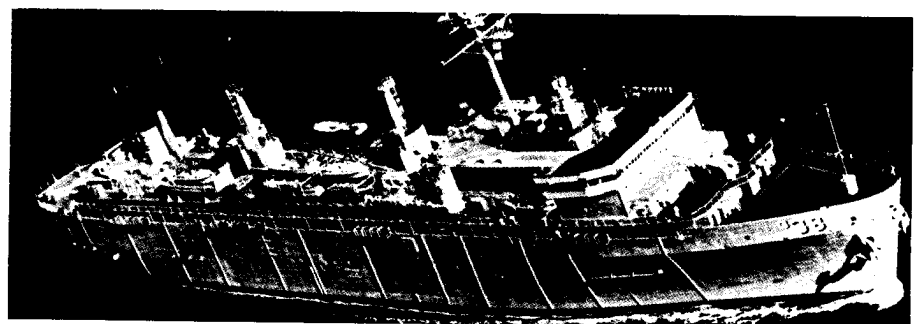
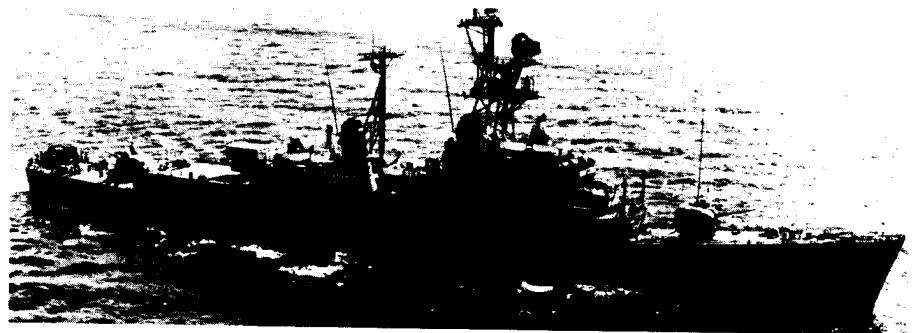
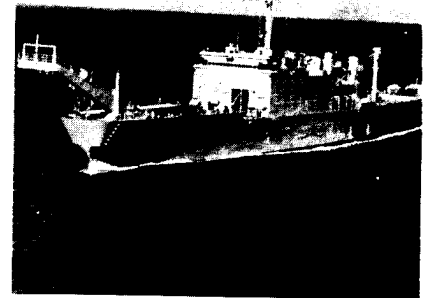
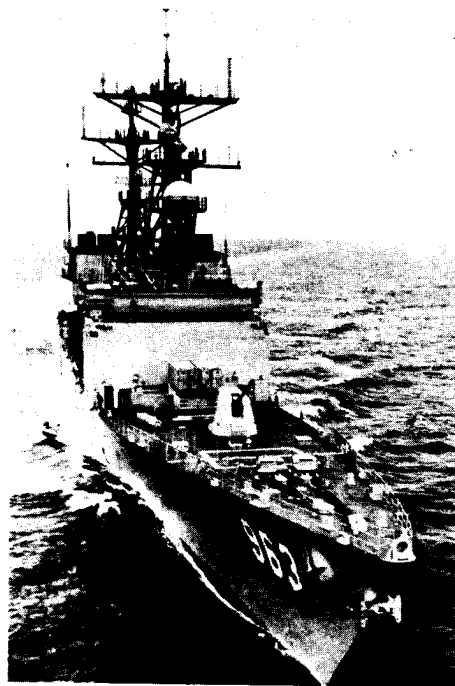


**Change of Command
Ceremony**

30 June 1979

Norfolk, Virginia

Approved For Release 2009/04/20 : CIA-RDP05T00644R000300930001-9



Approved For Release 2009/04/20 : CIA-RDP05T00644R000300930001-9



Eleven O'Clock

on Saturday, the Thirtieth of June

Vice Admiral William L. Read, USN

will be relieved by

Vice Admiral John D. Johnson, Jr., USN

**“In time of peace it is necessary to prepare
and always be prepared for war by sea.”**

Captain John Paul Jones

**“ It is a law of life that has yet to be broken
that a nation can only earn the right to live
soft by being prepared to die hard in defense
of its living.”**

Sir Archibald Wavell

**“No matter how engrossed we may become
in the elaboration of our own plans, some-
times it is necessary to take the enemy into
account.”**

Sir Winston Churchill

PROGRAM

Musical Selections: Commander in Chief U. S. Atlantic Fleet Band

Arrival of Principals: Ruffles and Flourishes
Admiral's March
Side Honors

Arrival Honors: Ruffles and Flourishes
Admiral's March
17 Gun Salute
Side Honors

**Inspection of
Honor Guard:** CINCLANTFLT Marine Detachment

National Anthem

Invocation: Commander W. E. Donan, CHC, USN
Force Chaplain

Remarks: Admiral Stansfield Turner, USN (Retired)

**Remarks and
Reading of Orders:** Vice Admiral William L. Read, USN
Hauls Down Flag in Flagship
Ruffles and Flourishes
Admiral's March
15 Gun Salute

Reading of Orders: Vice Admiral John D. Johnson, Jr., USN
Breaks Flag in Flagship
Ruffles and Flourishes
Admiral's March
15 Gun Salute

Remarks: Vice Admiral John D. Johnson, Jr., USN

**Presentation of
Personal Flag
to VADM Read:** MMCM C. W. Duncan
Master Chief Petty Officer of the Force

Navy Hymn

Benediction: Commander W. E. Donan, CHC, USN
Force Chaplain

Official Party Departs: BMCN Deodarto Ricardo, USN (Ret)
Piper for VADM Read's Departure

--- Reception Immediately Following ---

Admiral Stansfield Turner

United States Navy

Admiral Stansfield Turner, USN (Retired), was sworn in as Director of Central Intelligence on March 9, 1977. In this position he heads the Intelligence Community (the foreign intelligence agencies of the United States) as well as directs the Central Intelligence Agency.

A Native of Highland Park, Illinois, Admiral Turner entered Amherst College in 1941 and, two years later, was appointed to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland. After graduation in 1946 (Class of 1947), he served one year at sea before entering Oxford University as a Rhodes Scholar for work on a master's degree in Philosophy, Politics and Economics.

Following Oxford, he held a variety of sea assignments, including command of a minesweeper, a destroyer, and a guided missile frigate. Assignments ashore include the Politico-Military Policy Division in the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Systems Analysis, the Advanced Management Program at the Harvard Business School, and Executive Assistant and Naval Aide to the Secretary of the Navy.



Selected for promotion to Rear Admiral in May 1970, he commanded a Carrier Task Group of the Sixth Fleet. After that, he directed the Systems Analysis Division of the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations. In June 1972, Admiral Turner became the 36th President of the Naval War College at Newport, Rhode Island, with the rank of Vice Admiral. During his two year tenure he instituted major revisions in the curriculum to strengthen its academic content.

In August 1974, he became commander of the United States Second Fleet and NATO Striking Fleet Atlantic. After serving in that capacity for one year, he was promoted to Admiral and named Commander in Chief, Allied Forces Southern Europe (AFSOUTH), with headquarters in Naples, Italy. He held this command until his departure on March 2, 1977 to assume his present duties. He retired from active naval service on January 1, 1979.

Admiral Turner and his wife, Patricia, have two married children, a daughter, Mrs. Frank Echevarria, and a son, Lieutenant Geoffrey W. Turner, U. S. Navy.

Vice Admiral William L. Read

United States Navy

Vice Admiral William L. Read, United States Navy, was born in Brooklyn, New York on July 8, 1926 and was reared in LaGrange, Illinois. He attended the University of Illinois and Columbia University before entering the United States Naval Academy where he graduated on June 3, 1949 and was commissioned an Ensign.

He has served at sea in destroyers and amphibious ships in a variety of assignments in the Atlantic and Pacific Fleets, and has commanded USS Van Voorhis; USS King; Escort Squadron Ten; and Cruiser-Destroyer Flotilla Three.

Ashore, Vice Admiral Read has served as Flag Secretary for Commander Cruiser-Destroyer Force, U. S. Atlantic Fleet; Senior Aide and Executive Assistant to the Supreme Allied Commander, Europe; Military Assistant to the Secretary of Defense; Assistant Chief of Naval Personnel for Officer Development and Distribution; and Director of the Ship Acquisition Division in the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations. He assumed command of the Naval Surface Force, U. S. Atlantic Fleet with headquarters in Norfolk, Virginia, on June 30, 1977.



He is a graduate of the Command and Staff Course at the Naval War College, the Industrial College of the Armed Forces, and holds a Master of Science Degree in Business Administration from George Washington University.

In addition to the Legion of Merit, the Navy Commendation Medal with a Combat 'V', and the Meritorious Unit Commendation Ribbon, Vice Admiral Read wears the American Campaign Medal, World War II Victory Medal, Navy Occupation Service Medal with Europe Clasp; National Defense Service Medal with bronze star; Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal for Lebanon; and the Vietnam Service Medal with two stars. He also has been awarded the Navy Distinguished Service Order, Second Class by the Republic of Vietnam.

Vice Admiral Read is married to the former Martha Miller of Hinsdale, Illinois. They have three children: Allison; William L. Jr.; and Lieutenant (junior grade) John A. Read, U. S. Navy.

Vice Admiral John D. Johnson, Jr.

United States Navy

Vice Admiral John David Johnson, Jr. was born in Washington, D. C. on May 21, 1926. He attended Harvard University before enlisting in the U. S. Naval Reserve in May 1944 to attend the Massachusetts Institute of Technology under the V-12 Program. He received a Bachelor of Science Degree in 1946 and was commissioned an Ensign.

He has served at sea in minesweepers, destroyers, submarines, and in a variety of afloat staff assignments. Vice Admiral Johnson has commanded USS Picuna, USS Pyro, USS Bellatrix, Service Squadron Five and Service Group Three.

Ashore, Vice Admiral Johnson has served in the Mine Force, U. S. Pacific Fleet as Assistant Plans Officer for Mining; in the Intelligence Directorate, North American Air Defense Command; as Project Manager and Chief of the Surveillance Branch, Joint Continental Defense Systems Integration Planning Staff, Joint Chiefs of Staff; and as Deputy Director for Logistics, Joint Chiefs of Staff.



Most recently, Vice Admiral Johnson commanded the Military Sealift Command with headquarters in Washington, D. C. He is a graduate of the Submarine School, New London, Connecticut; the Naval War College; and the Air War College, Air University, Maxwell Air Force Base.

In addition to the Legion of Merit with two gold stars, and the Joint Service Commendation Medal, Vice Admiral Johnson wears the American Campaign Medal, World War II Victory Medal, Navy Occupation Service Medal, Europe Clasp, National Defense Service Medal with bronze star, Korean Service Medal with three stars, Vietnam Service Medal with three stars, and the Presidential Unit Citation Badge and the Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal with device.

Vice Admiral Johnson is married to the former Patricia E. J. Moore of Pacific Grove, California. They have three children: Sharon Elizabeth, Janet Louise and Peter Barlett.

MISSION

The primary mission of the Commander Naval Surface Force, U. S. Atlantic Fleet is to provide ready ships and men in support of the United States Atlantic Fleet and Naval Forces, Europe. The Naval Surface Force Commander prescribes readiness and training requirements for assigned forces and ensures that deploying units meet prescribed readiness standards. The Surface Force Command includes all of the ships in the Atlantic and Mediterranean Fleets with the exception of the CV-type aircraft carriers, submarines and submarine support ships.



HISTORY

The Naval Surface Force, U. S. Atlantic Fleet (NAVSURFLANT) was established in 1975 as a consolidation of the Cruiser-Destroyer, Amphibious, Service and Mine Forces, U. S. Atlantic Fleet.

THE FORCE

The ships and commands of the Force operate throughout the Atlantic and Mediterranean areas. The Force consists of amphibious ships and supporting units, cruisers, destroyers, frigates, mobile logistic support ships, and mine sweeping ships. Other significant NAVSURFLANT commands include a Special Warfare Group, a Naval Beach Group, an Explosive Ordnance Disposal Group, the Naval Amphibious Base, a Surface Warfare Development Group, and the Landing Force Training Command. The Force performs a variety of tasks as wide as the names of these types of ships and commands suggest.

The cruisers, destroyers and frigates maintain constant readiness to engage enemy aircraft, surface ships and submarines in order to keep the sea lanes open and free. The amphibious ships, with embarked U. S. Marines, project seapower ashore by maintaining the capability of landing the marines by helicopters, amphibious track vehicles and assault craft whenever and wherever the need arises.

The mobile logistic support ships keep the rest of the Navy mobile and independent of U. S. and foreign support bases by supplying the other ships with food, fuel, and equipment necessary for continued operations. They also provide salvage, towing, and repair services that are so essential for combatant forces.

The ocean minesweeping ships ensure that coastal areas and restricted passages are free from mines, making possible the use of these areas by other ships of the Fleet.

The Naval Beach Group, consisting of the Amphibious Seabees, a Beach Master Unit, and an Assault Craft Unit provides essential pre- and post-landing support to the Amphibious Forces.

The Special Warfare Group consists of two Underwater Demolition Teams which reconnoiter the beach and off shore areas before an amphibious landing and one SEAL Team which conducts unconventional warfare and special operations. The Special Boat Squadron conducts riverine operations and provides boat support for the special warfare units.

In summary, the widely diversified Surface Force, consisting of more than 185 ships and over 62,000 people, is the visible cutting edge in the Atlantic and Mediterranean areas as an instrument of our national policy.

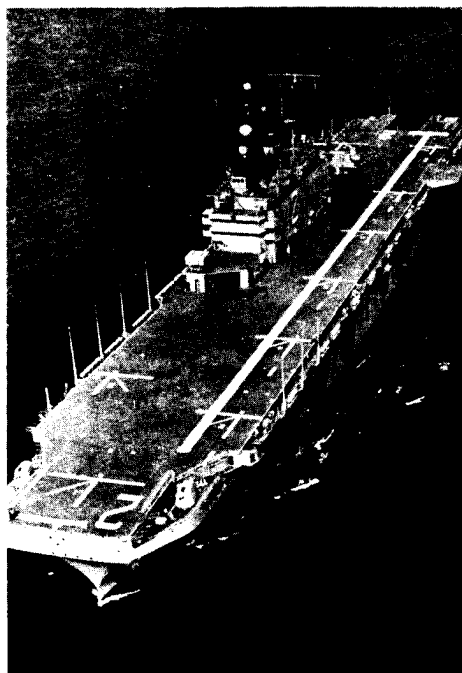
The Birth of American Naval Surface Forces

Although NAVSURFLANT may be a young command, it is founded upon a rich heritage that is older than our nation. There are two potential dates which are candidates for the anniversary birthday of the American Naval Surface Force. The two brief summaries which follow highlight the heritage of the Surface Sailor . . . more than 200 years ago.

JUNE 12, 1775: Under the leadership of Jeremiah O'Brien, three dozen lumbermen of Machias, Maine, armed with guns, swords and pitchforks captured the British sloop Unity and from her decks, boarded and captured the British cutter Margarett in the first sea fight of the Revolution. The incident was the first involvement of the colonials at sea against the British Navy. It embodied the seagoing spirit of the founders of our nation. It also demonstrated the resourcefulness and can-do attitude of the colonials against great odds and a superior force. The force involved an all-volunteer group of patriots and reflects the proud American tradition of the citizen - soldier and citizen - sailor. The event took place under combat conditions between two armed ships with citizens involved responding against the tyranny that posed a direct threat to their cherished liberty that was more treasured than the hardship of battle and the possible loss of life itself.

VIRGINIA CAPES - APRIL 7, 1776: The Continental Brig Lexington, under the command of Captain John Berry, captured the British sloop Edward off the Virginia Capes. During the one hour and twenty minute battle, the Lexington suffered two dead and six wounded prior to the British striking their colors. According to a report from Lexington to the Congress, "the Lexington has shattered her (Edward) in a terrible manner while sustaining only minor damage". Two weeks later the Edward was sold as salvage and the money used to support the efforts of the colonies seeking their dream of freedom.

Approved For Release 2009/04/20 : CIA-RDP05T00644R000300930001-9



Approved For Release 2009/04/20 : CIA-RDP05T00644R000300930001-9